

ORIGINAL PATENT APPLICATION BASED ON:

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**USING DIGITAL OBJECTS ORGANIZED
ACCORDING TO A HISTOGRAM TIMELINE**

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

Reference is made to commonly assigned U.S. Patent Application
 5 Serial No. 09/742,028 filed December 20, 2000, entitled "Timeline-Based
 Graphical User Interface for Efficient Image Database Browsing and Retrieval"
 by Elizabeth Rosenzweig et al.; commonly assigned U.S. Patent Application
 Serial No. 09/163,618 filed September 30, 1998, entitled "A Method for
 Automatically Classifying Images Into Events" by Alexander C. Loui et al.; and
 10 commonly assigned U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/197,363 filed
 November 20, 1998, entitled "A Method for Automatically Comparing Content of
 Images for Classification Into Events" by Alexander C. Loui et al., the disclosures
 of which are incorporated herein by reference.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

15 The present invention relates to an effective method of organizing
 digital objects and for facilitating the display or processing of desired objects.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Digital imaging devices are being used with increasing frequency
 to record digital still images and digital audio/video sequences. Digital multimedia
 20 content from other sources is also proliferating, such as digitized consumer
 snapshots, digitized home video, digitally scanned graphics, digitized music, and
 other audio recording. With the potential for vast numbers of such multimedia
 objects to be generated and stored by individuals, the problem of representing a
 collection of such objects to a user for retrieval and organization becomes
 25 important. Typically, a digital camera user takes a plurality of digital images or
 audio/video sequences that are stored on a removable memory card. These
 multimedia objects can be transferred from the memory card and stored, for
 example, on a hard drive or other non-volatile memory associated with the user's
 computer. Alternatively, digital multimedia objects can be transferred over the
 30 internet to a web site for storage, sharing, printing, and other purposes.

Over time, a user can collect hundreds, or perhaps thousands, of
 multimedia objects, which are records of events at various points in time. As the

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number of such objects in a particular database grows, traditional methods of displaying them to a user such as in hierarchical file structures or simple "contact sheets" of image thumbnails become ineffective.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

5 It is an object of the present invention to permit a user to facilitate access to desired digital objects from a database.

It is another object of the present invention to provide an effective method for organizing representations of digital multimedia objects to facilitate the selection of desired digital multimedia objects.

10 These objects are achieved by a method for organizing visual digital objects and for selecting one or more of such visual digital objects for viewing, comprising the steps of:

a) developing a histogram timeline which identifies a number of visual digital objects organized according to predetermined time periods and
15 providing thumbnail representations thereof;

b) selecting a portion of the histogram timeline for viewing such thumbnail representations of visual digital objects corresponding to such selected portion; and

c) determining if one or more of the viewed such thumbnail
20 representations is of interest and then viewing the corresponding digital visual object(s).

These digital objects can be digital still images, digital audio files, digital video segments, graphics files, or related multimedia data. It is an important feature of the present invention that the use of a histogram timeline
25 permits effective interaction with selecting either single media or multimedia digital objects in a database.

ADVANTAGES

It is an advantage of the present invention that the generation of a histogram timeline facilitates the representation of a collection of multimedia
30 objects to a user and to facilitate the interaction and selection of the objects.

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FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a system for practicing the present

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corresponding to such selected portion;

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be made responsive to the resolution and size of the display device;

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selected;

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representations on a display screen during selection of a shortened time scale;

after selection of a shortened time scale;

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scale; and

FIG. 6G is a depiction of a histogram timeline and thumbnail

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention provides an effective method of representing
a collection of multimedia or single media objects to a user and to facilitating the
interaction with and selection of such objects. These objects are typically visual
digital objects such as, for example, still image files, MPEG-1 motion sequences
with sound, or digital audio objects such as “WAV” files, that can be collected by
10 a user and distributed over a variety of media and storage locations.

The entire collection of these objects, or even some subset, can be so large as to make searching, annotating, processing, or viewing difficult.

With the notable exception of recorded music, the majority of these objects are, to the user, strongly associated with a date or event. This date is typically, though not necessarily, the date of the origination of the object data, as is the case with personal memories such as still images, sound recordings, and home video sequences.

Since each of these objects is typically associated with a date, it is natural to organize them according to dates. A timeline is a well known method for showing events in chronological order, and representations of objects, such as thumbnail images, can be arranged on a timeline for display. However, in large collections more than one object can be associated with a particular date, and the collection can cover a long time span. In such cases, it is impractical to arrange thumbnails of all objects along the timeline. In accordance with the present invention, a more effective representation is to build a histogram timeline in which the number of objects associated with each date, or time interval, are represented in a graphical form such as a bar chart. More particularly, as will be seen, the histogram timeline represents visual digital objects organized according to predetermined time periods. Thereafter, thumbnail representations are produced after a selection from the histogram timeline.

As shown in FIG. 1, a system for practicing the present invention includes a home computer 10, which can be, for example, a Dell Dimension L.

The home computer 10 includes a CPU 14, which communicates with other devices over a bus 12. The CPU 14 executes software stored on a hard disk drive 20, for example, the well known Windows 98 operating system software provided by Microsoft Corp. of Redmond, WA. A video display device 52 is coupled to the CPU 14 via a display interface device 24. The mouse 44 and keyboard 46 are coupled to the CPU 14 via a desktop interface device 28. The home computer 10 also contains a CD-R/W drive 30 to read various CD media and write to CD-R or CD-RW writable media 42. A floppy disk drive 32 is also included to read from and write to floppy disks 40. An audio interface device 26 connected to bus 12 permits audio data from, for example, a digital sound file stored on hard disk drive 20, to be converted to analog audio signals suitable for speaker 50. The audio interface device 26 also converts analog audio signals from microphone 48 into digital data suitable for storage in, for example, the hard disk drive 20. In addition, the home computer 10 is connected to an external network 60 via a network connection device 18. A digital camera 6 can be connected to the home computer 10 through, for example, the USB interface device 34 to transfer still images, audio/video, and sound files from the camera to the hard disk drive 20 and vice-versa.

A collection of digital multimedia or single-media objects (digital images) can reside exclusively on the hard disk drive 20, compact disk 42, or at a remote storage device such as a web server accessible via the network 60. The collection can be distributed across any or all of these as well.

To represent the collection, first all of the digital multimedia objects must be associated together as a database. It will be understood that these digital multimedia objects can be digital still images, such as those produced by digital cameras; audio data, such as digitized music or voice annotation files in the "WAV" or "MP3" audio file format; and digital video segments with or without sound, such as MPEG-1 or MPEG-4 video. Digital multimedia objects also include files produced by graphic software, for example the well known Visio graphics software product, and files representing text documents, such as those produced by the well known Microsoft Word product. A database of digital multimedia objects can comprise only one type of object or any combination.

Once a collection of digital multimedia objects are associated together to form a database, they can be represented to the user in accordance with the present invention. FIG. 2 shows an example of a histogram timeline. In this example, the horizontal axis is enumerated in units of time and the vertical axis is enumerated in the number of digital multimedia objects. Alternatively, the vertical axis can be enumerated in the relative number of digital multimedia objects. The length of graphical bar 80 represents the relative number of objects in the chosen database in a given date bin on timelines 82 and 84. A date bin is the interval of time over which objects associated with a date in that interval are counted together. A date bin can have any duration, but would typically be no less than one day. Larger date bins might be constructed if the display area for the histogram was small or the length of the timeline was so large that short date bins could not be displayed adequately. In this example, time scale 82 is composed of month increments and time scale 84 is composed of year increments, though a single time scale is also possible.

FIG. 3A is a flow diagram that illustrates the generation of the histogram timeline and the interactive steps for practicing the present invention. In step 100, the histogram timeline is formed by counting the number of objects in the database that are associated with each date. The result, internally, is an array of ordered pairs of numbers. One number in the pair represents a given date, and the associated number represents the number of objects associated with the date.

In step 102, the histogram timeline is displayed graphically to the user, as shown in FIG. 6A, with a predetermined range of dates (timeline) based, for example, on the earliest to latest dates associated with all of the objects in the chosen database. Region 600 denotes the area in which the timeline is located, and 604 and 606 are the fine and coarse timeline scales, respectively. Region 602 is a separate viewable area where iconic or thumbnail representations of digital multimedia objects can be displayed to the user. The user may also select one or more of the representations to view, listen to, and/or process. Pointer 610 is a selection device such as a mouse, joystick, or eye movement tracking apparatus.

Referring again to FIG. 3A, in step 104 the user selects a date of interest on the histogram timeline. This is depicted in FIG. 6B, where the user

selects a date by moving the mouse to move a graphical pointer 610 to a particular histogram bar on the timeline and “clicking” the mouse button. If the date bins were longer than one day, then “clicking” on a histogram bar would select the range of dates included in the date bin interval. After selection of the date,

5 thumbnail or iconic representations appear, corresponding to the objects associated with the chosen date, according to step 106 in FIG. 3A. Additionally, the thumbnail and iconic representations displayed, can be grouped according to the events to which they relate, as described in commonly assigned U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/163,618 filed September 30, 1998, entitled “A Method

10 for Automatically Classifying Images Into Events” by Alexander C. Loui et al., and commonly assigned U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/197,363 filed November 20, 1998, entitled “A Method for Automatically Comparing Content of Images for Classification Into Events” by Alexander C. Loui et al., the disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference.

15 In step 108, the user decides if the representations displayed are of interest. If not, the user can then select a new date on the histogram timeline, as shown in step 110. In step 112, new iconic or thumbnail representations are displayed corresponding to objects associated with the new date. Alternatively, other ways can be used to access thumbnail or iconic representations extending

20 just outside of the range displayed to the user. For example, a scroll bar oriented below the representations could be used to scroll forward and backward in time, with the representations and the timeline changing in response. In the practice of the present invention, it will be understood that “dragging” a thumbnail to a new viewing position can be accomplished by selecting it and then moving the pointer.

25 As the thumbnail is dragged, thumbnail representations in the direction of motion are “pushed” off the screen, and new thumbnail representations are “pulled” into the screen from the opposite side.

Referring again to FIG. 3A, if one or more of the thumbnail representations is of interest, the user can then move on to view or process one of

30 the objects represented as shown in step 114. Processing can entail, for example, invoking an image viewer for viewing an image at a higher resolution, invoking an image editor to edit a still image, invoking an audio player for listening to

FIG. 3B is a flow diagram that illustrates the generation of a histogram timeline and further steps involved in interacting with it. The histogram timeline is formed as shown in step 130 by counting the number of objects in the database that are associated with each date. The result, internally, is an array of ordered pairs. One number in the pair represents a given date, and the associated number represents the number of objects associated with the date.

In step 134, the user determines whether or not the timeline span is too large to work with effectively. If so, then in step 136 the user selects an interval either on the coarse primary time scale or the finer secondary time scale.

FIG. 6C illustrates selection of the year 1999 on the coarse time scale, with representations of randomly selected objects from that year appearing while the date is selected by, for example, holding down a mouse button. In addition, the region denoting the year 1999 is highlighted to suggest selection. The appearance of the representations can persist as long the mouse button is held down by the user. Alternatively, if the display of representations is slow relative to the amount of time the user wishes to hold down the mouse button, only the region denoting the year 1999 is highlighted without displaying any representations, as illustrated in FIG. 6D.

Upon release of the mouse button by the user, the histogram
30 timeline is redisplayed according step 138 of FIG. 3B, with the earliest and latest
dates of the histogram timeline changed to correspond with span of the interval
selected, as illustrated in FIG. 6E. If the process is repeated, then the primary and

secondary timeline intervals are changed as appropriate. For example, if the user selects the month of May, 1999 as shown in FIG. 6F, then new thumbnail or iconic representations corresponding to objects associated with May, 1999 are displayed while the mouse button is held down by the user. When the user releases the mouse button, histogram timeline is redisplayed such that the earliest and latest dates of the histogram timeline correspond with the month of May, 1999. The coarse intervals are then months and the fine intervals days as illustrated in FIG. 6G. Selection of any day in the month, also shown in FIG. 6G, results in thumbnail or iconic representations to be displayed, corresponding to digital multimedia objects associated with that day.

At any point in the process, as shown in step 144 of FIG. 3B, the user can select a date by selecting a bar on any of the histogram timeline representations, as illustrated earlier in FIG 6B. Representations of digital multimedia objects corresponding to the date are then displayed as shown in step 146. If the user was interested in a particular thumbnail representation according to step 142, the user could then view or otherwise interact with the actual object or set of objects by, for example, "double clicking" on a representation, as shown in step 148.

FIG. 4 is a flow diagram that describes in more detail how a histogram timeline in accordance with the present invention can be generated. In step 210, each multimedia object in the database is accessed and a date of origination is established from either header data, such as capture date from a digital camera, or from some other data associated with the object. For example, in the absence of reliable header information, the object's file origination date could be used. Alternatively, user-entered annotation could be searched. In step 212, the number of objects associated with each date are determined, to form a histogram timeline. Finally, in step 214, the histogram timeline is displayed to the user.

FIG. 5 depicts a flow diagram showing how the histogram timeline can be made responsive to the resolution and size of the display device. This can be important if the histogram is to be displayed on a portable device such as a cellular phone or personal digital assistant where display resolution and size are

limited. It is also useful on any display if the time span of the histogram timeline is very long and individual date bins cannot be adequately displayed.

Once the histogram timeline is generated, the start and end dates of the histogram timeline to be displayed are determined as shown in step 230. In
5 step 232, the resolution and physical size of the display area are determined. For example, resolution could be expressed as the number of horizontal and vertical pixels constituting the display area, and the size of the display area could be expressed as horizontal and vertical dimensions in millimeters.

Next, in step 234, the number of histogram bins that can be clearly
10 displayed is calculated. The number of histogram bins that can be clearly displayed can, for example, include additional factors such as a human visual system model.

In step 236, based on the number of histogram bins that can be clearly displayed and the desired start and end date of the histogram timeline, new
15 date bin sizes are calculated. In step 238, a new histogram timeline is generated with the modified bin sizes. Finally, in step 240, the modified histogram timeline with more visible bin size is displayed.

A computer program product can include one or more storage medium, for example; magnetic storage media such as magnetic disk (such as a
20 floppy disk) or magnetic tape; optical storage media such as optical disk, optical tape, or machine-readable bar code; solid-state electronic storage devices such as random access memory (RAM), or read-only memory (ROM); or any other physical device or media employed to store a computer program having instructions for practicing a method according to the present invention.

25 The invention has been described in detail with particular reference to certain preferred embodiments thereof, but it will be understood that variations and modifications can be effected within the spirit and scope of the invention.

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PARTS LIST

6	digital camera
10	home computer
12	data bus
14	CPU
16	read-only memory
18	network connection device
20	hard disk drive
22	random access memory
24	display interface device
26	audio interface device
28	desktop interface device
30	CD-R/W drive
32	floppy disk drive
34	USB interface device
40	floppy disk
42	CD-RW writable media
44	mouse
46	keyboard
48	microphone
50	speaker
52	video display device
60	network
80	graphical bar
82	timeline scale
84	timeline scale
100	block
102	block
104	block
106	block
108	block

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110	block
112	block
114	block
130	block
132	block
134	block
136	block
138	block
142	block
144	block
146	block
148	block
210	block
212	block
214	block
230	block
232	block
234	block
236	block
238	block
240	block
600	timeline location
602	viewable area
604	timeline scale
606	timeline scale
610	pointer